Inode Number

* It is data structure which is stores various information about Linux File, such as access mode (Read ,Write, Execute Permission), ownership, file type, file size, group, number of link etc.
* Each inode is identified by integer number.
* Inode is assigned to file when is created.
* Some file systems (**ext3)** create all inodes when the file system is created. this means that is possible to run out of storage because all of inodes are used .
* Other file system (like **xfs**) create inode as needed

How to view inode number of files

1. ls -il

**18936767 -rwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 2485 Jun 20 15:50 anaconda-ks.cfg**

**18494188 -rwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 4664066048 Feb 25 15:57 CentOS-7-x86\_64-DVD-1908.iso**

**18494186 -rwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 2502 Jun 20 18:03 initial-setup-ks.cfg**

* The first number on left represent the inode number of files

1. Stat file\_name

[root@yogesh7 ~]# stat hardlink

File: ‘hardlink’

Size: 5 Blocks: 8 IO Block: 4096 regular file

Device: fd00h/64768d **Inode: 18936766** Links: 1

Access: (0644/-rw-r--r--) Uid: ( 0/ root) Gid: ( 0/ root)

Context: unconfined\_u:object\_r:admin\_home\_t:s0

Access: 2020-06-23 11:11:10.163000000 +0530

Modify: 2020-06-23 11:10:37.621000000 +0530

Change: 2020-06-23 11:11:04.746000000 +0530

Birth: -

**Use find command to remove file:**

* **Find . -inum inode\_number -exec rm -I {} \;**

**Ex.**

**find . -inum 18494186 -exec rm -i{}**

**We can not change inode number of files**